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Monday, July 18, 1910.

We hope sports are having all the
"hot time" they desire.

Man's plea for shirt waists is not
so urgent as his demand for shirts.

There are a few people who have
the principle but not the principal.

Margaret Illington's husband says he
will be her manager. Well, maybe so.

Salt Lake had but fifty births dur-
ing June. But look at the June mar-
riages.

People who lead double lives gen-
erally have very singular disappoint-
ments.

Casa Contentia must be a winner
when suicides find it a house of con-
tempt.

"An ex-student goes to jail." He
may there have a chance to graduate
in common sense.

When airships get in good, serviceable
usefulness the czar of Russia will have
to live in a tanzar.

If the last month is to be taken
as Teddy's period of silence what will
be his freedom of speech?

An Eastern paper has a heading,
"Roosevelt dam near ready." We sup-
posed he would soon be ready.

Boarding moving trains is not half
so expensive as boarding moving board-
ers—the kind that leave empty trunks.

Some people are like the cock in
Rostand's play, "Chantecler," they
imagine that the sun rises when they
crow.

Joseph F. Smith still has a competi-
tor worthy of consideration. Volvia
has decided to carry out Dowie's plans
in their entirety.

The variety of red sheep, which the
government has about ready for prac-
tical tests, will not be naturally adapted
to hot climates.

That man who went to Provo and
asked the authorities to examine his
head, because he believed it needed fix-
ing, is an honest man.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox prescribes a
course in mental gymnastics for wo-
men who are nervous and emotional.
It would appear that the same advice
would apply to both sexes.

Salt Lake's ambition in the flying
business now finds near realization in a
tent down at Buena Vista, where the
latest and best model of the biplane
is in course of construction.

Speaker Cannon speaks for an hour
and three-quarters and then collapses.
He should be cautious in unwinding
himself too fast in this kind of weather.
But how much longer did he intend to
speak?

The state of Idaho is only twenty
years old. When it reaches its majority
it is to be hoped that the citizens
will not require any "revealers" and
"prophets" to guide them in political
affairs.

Uncle Sam needs more stenographers
than he can now hire. No doubt the
last session of congress took all he
had on hand, and the good Lord knows
they need a vacation after that tre-
mendously trying experience.

Piano manufacturers are complaining
that people have almost quit buying

their instruments and are buying autos
instead. But it is our candid opinion
that a sufficient supply of the musical
repose-distributors is now out in ac-
tive service.

THE TORTURING OF CASTO.

When the "confession" of George
D. Casto of Preston, Idaho, appeared,
The Tribune promptly said that he had
been coerced into making it. He had
written to The Tribune some letters
exposing the villainies of George C.
Parkinson, president of the Oneida
stake. For some time, Parkinson did
not know who wrote these letters, but
tried every way he could hit upon, to
find out. While Parkinson was thus
working to ascertain the author of the
letters, Mr. Casto visited The Tribune
office, showing evidence of fear that
Parkinson would injure him severely if
he found that he (Casto) had written
the letters. He did not want Parkin-
son to know that he had written them,
and asked the editor of The Tribune
for God's sake not to tell anyone who
was the writer. He affirmed positively
and earnestly that he had written nothing
but the truth, but expressed great
fear of Parkinson, who he said already
suspected him of writing the letters.
Mr. Casto was reassured; no one should
know from this end of the line who
had written the letters. He went away
satisfied, so far as the protection of
his identity here was concerned; but
still full of fear that Parkinson would
find him out in some way, and wreak
vengeance upon him.

His fear was only too well founded.
Parkinson did find out, and forced
Casto to admit that he wrote the letters.
And then Parkinson set his crafty,
cowardly, cruel mind to work to offset
the publication of the letters. He lured
Casto to a safe place, and there, helped
by another, put him through hours of
torture, beating him, choking him into
insensibility, and inflicting upon him
every form of pain and suffering that
brutal ingenuity could suggest, until
after five or six hours of torture, and
fearing for his very life, Casto made
the "confession," "retraction," and
"apology" which was printed in the
Mormon paper, and commented on by
the Deseret News as "A Manly Apol-
ogy." The whole procedure by which
this retraction of the truth, this up-
building of a lie, was obtained, was
as shocking a piece of brutal infamy
as has occurred in a civilized nation
for many a year.

It is significant that Mr. Casto, who
is a Mormon in good standing in his
church, did not consider it worth his
while to appeal to the law for protection
and redress. He knew where the
real power rests in such a case; and
accordingly he came to Salt Lake City
as soon as he was able to travel, and
laid his case before the first presi-
dency of the Mormon church. Presi-
dent Joseph F. Smith was evidently
impressed by Mr. Casto's manner and
by his story, for he appointed a com-
mission of three apostles of the Mor-
mon church not only to investigate
the Casto story, but to hear any charges
that any one may have to bring against
Parkinson on account of the Oneida ditch
swindles or on any other account. He
evidently considered that "where there
is so much smoke there must be some
fire," and named a high commission
to look into the whole matter of Parkin-
son's doings.

This commission will sit in Preston
today. All who have anything to say
pertinent to the hearing, have been in-
vited to be present, and to present their
complaints. This notice was read in the
meeting-houses of the Oneida stake on
Sunday evening last, so that all who
are interested know of the hearing.
Whether the apostolic commission is
empowered to hear and judge, or sim-
ply to hear and report, does not appear.
But whatever its final powers are, there
is no doubt that it is empowered to
hear. And it will hear plenty, for those
who have been robbed by Parkinson
in his fraudulent ditch operations will
be out in force. It will be a lively day
in Preston today.

MORE INSTRUCTION NEEDED.

Every election judge knows some-
thing of the general ignorance among
voters regarding the simple matter of
preparing their ballots. Each elec-
tion is affected more or less by the
large number of votes that must be
thrown out because of improper mark-
ing of the ballot. This where the
voting machine is not used.

There is no doubt but that the gen-
eral lack of knowledge appertaining to
civil affairs is growing less as the
schools of the country teach more
and more the science of our govern-
ment under the head of civics. In the
well graded school of today the com-
mon school course has among the
studies that of civil government, and
classes before graduating being re-
quired to pass in an elementary course.
In many schools this is not taught in
the grades, but a broader mastery of
the subject is required in high school.

Utah public schools in the larger
centers get a fair knowledge of the
elements of government, but in the
small towns, especially in the rural dis-
tricts having but one or two teachers,
this most important of all subjects is
entirely neglected. Thousands of our
young people are growing up to man-
hood and womanhood without having
any concise understanding of the sim-
ple fundamentals of government and
the relations of the various depart-
ments thereof. There can be no doubt
but that this study is equally as im-
portant in the school curriculum as
any other study, and certainly of far
greater value in practical life than
many studies now made compulsory.

Comparatively few of our young peo-
ple have more than the eight grades
work, and, perhaps, a mere glimpse
into the higher education. Close in-
spection of the schools will show that
high schools, religious institutions and
all, have their large enrollment in the
first year's work. It is a fair estimate

to say that not more than one in ten
goes farther than the first year of
those who enter high schools. This
large number of first year students
study, as a rule, more or less of the
work which was not properly given or
taken in the grades. Hence it is clearly
seen that a very few ever obtain in
this State sufficient foundation for com-
prehensive consideration of the ele-
ments of government. And yet there is
no more interesting subject among the
whole list than the study of our own
structure of government. Eighth grade
pupils should all be given good, plain
courses in this subject; and then, if
they continue in higher work, they
will be far more likely to take broad-
er courses.

This is a subject that should be given
consideration by our educators. Every
school in Utah—large or small—should
have taught therein the rudiments of
civil government in correlation with
history. If this were demanded, we
should have a better and more intel-
ligent ballot, which is the great de-
sideratum in all the States.

WHY REFUSE TO ACCOUNT?

From time to time some of our friends
who may still have a tenderness to-
wards the Mormon church, either
through heritance, family ties, or great
magnanimity, have something to say
in favor of that church, in favor of its
leading men, past and present, al-
though it is rare indeed to hear any
one say a word in favor of President
Joseph F. Smith. In fact, his course
is so atrocious, his record so filled
with falsity, pledge-breaking and all
perversity, that there appears very lit-
tle room for any one to commend him.
He is an outlaw of two worlds, an
outlaw of this world in saying that
he sets at naught the laws of man;
he is an outlaw in the world to come
in saying that he defies the laws of
God, and further, that he obeys or
disobeys God at his own pleasure. And
it is really a hopeless case to try to
say anything in favor of Joseph F.
Smith; yet at long intervals and on
rare occasions there are feeble efforts
in that direction. After all, however,
it comes in his case about to the same
point as that brought forth by the
old lady whose charitable speech was
everyone's admiration, and who, when
she heard some one saying that she
could probably speak a good word even
for the devil, replied, "Well, I wish
some of us had his energy and per-
severance," and that is about all that
could truthfully be said in favor of
Joseph F. Smith, misdirected, lawless,
selfish, lustful and reckless as his
course is.

But there is one thing upon which
we have never found the least differ-
ence of opinion, and that is the right-
fulness of every one accounting to
those from whom he receives money,
for what he does with that money.
Even those who would otherwise wish
to say something commendatory of
Joseph F. Smith, are necessarily silent
when this phase of his character is
presented; when it is recalled that he
receives millions of dollars from his
deluded and robbed followers, and
makes no accounting to them of what
he does with their money. And right
there is the point where universal con-
demnation comes in. It is not possible
for anyone to excuse another who re-
ceives large contributions and refuses
to account for them, absolutely refuses
to say what he does with what is con-
tributed.

There is only one reasonable assump-
tion in such a case, and that assump-
tion is of universal application. The
one who refuses to account for money
received from others, intends to steal
that money, and if he is allowed to
continue in his non-accounting, he does
steal it. There is not the least oppor-
tunity to avoid or evade this propo-
sition. Why should a man refuse to
account for money received from others
unless he intends to misuse that money?
What sort of argument is possible to
bring forward to excuse the refusal to
account for money received? There is
absolutely no argument that can apply
in defense of such refusal. The pre-
sumption is not only a proper one, but
it is one of universal application, funda-
mentally and universally true. The
money not accounted for is money
stolen.

The assumption and demonstration go
hand in hand. The title money received
by Joseph F. Smith is not accounted for.
Therefore, it is misapplied and stolen.

DECEIVING THE VERY ELECT.

The young Mormon missionary who
has been reared in the small town,
away from so much that makes life
complex and acquaints one with the
foibles and follies of men, has much to
learn about his own church and its
crafty leaders. Hundreds of these mis-
sionaries are absolutely sincere, believ-
ing that God actually calls them to go
forth to proclaim the divinity of the
gospel and the divine right of Joseph
F. Smith to act as the chief mouth-
piece of God on earth. But occasion-
ally there is one who has enough reason
and sense to object to the deoif-
ical practices that the apostles lie about
and still teach to the "deserving."
At Grantsville lives Samuel Woolley,
a respected and important brother of
that place. Bro. Woolley is a believer
in all that emanates from the Beehive
home, and teaches his children to fol-
low the commands made on them by
their religious superiors. It was in 1900
that his son, young elder Woolley, went
on a mission, returning in 1902. The
young elder made a good preacher, and
especially tried to disabuse the public
mind where he labored that Mormonism
means polygamy. He loudly insisted
in his preaching that polygamy had
ceased. But the young man had a
great surprise awaiting him on his re-
turn; he found that his sister had been
married to John W. Taylor during his
absence, and John W. had about six
to ten wives at that time, and has taken

a number since. And he found that
Bishop Rathall had married a plural
wife, also, some other elder's sister.
The elder was on the fighting line.
He explained to the brethren there that
he had told his friends in the mission
field that polygamy was abandoned;
that the church had completely stopped
the practice, and now he wanted to
return to his friends and tell them
that he had unwittingly deceived them,
and that polygamy was still adhered
to and practiced. There was quite a
shake-up in the Woolley family, as
well as among the priesthood in
Grantsville; it looked as though an-
other apostate would be numbered
among the "eternally damned." But
the faithful got in their work, and per-
suaded the elder to hold out to the gos-
pel. He is now in Canada, but whether
or not they converted him to plural
marriage and sent him up there to live
his religion is unknown.

The Woolley case has a close parallel
at Mancos, Colorado. Lewis Halls there
recently returned from a mission to
find his sister had become the plural
wife of the president of the stake. He
made strenuous objections, saying: "I
guess I'm easy. Here I've been preach-
ing that polygamy is stopped, and find
my sister married, as the plural wife
of the president of the stake, while I
am away." They had a hard time to
keep elder Halls from leaving the
church, but like brother Woolley, he
was finally quieted.

There are other similar cases which
the saints can tell you about. The
Tribune hears of them only as some-
one is brave enough to risk his fellow-
ship and salvation by telling the truth.

STILL TEACHING IT.

As evidence that the Mormon au-
thorities still secretly promulgate the
doctrine of plural marriage, a few facts
will be given that go along with the
large amount of proof already present-
ed. At Beaver City, Utah, is located
the Murdock Academy, one of the
many church high schools wherein
Mormon theology is taught. The school
is growing, and there is under con-
struction there a \$100,000 building to
meet the demands of the increased at-
tendance. At the head of this school
is a man who should be the object of
scorn and denunciation wherever re-
spectable men associate. This presi-
dent, or principal, is one Josiah E.
Hickman, a man who has taught in
church schools for more than twenty
years, holding positions that demand
respect among the saints.

Hickman is a good talker, a graduate
of an Eastern university, and is very
apt in presenting the "evidences" and
"principles" of Mormonism. Among
his many duties, both of a family na-
ture and of the theological order, he
has taken up the work of collecting
data to prove that polygamy is a bet-
ter system than monogamy, producing
better children, both physically and
mentally. During the past several
years this man has made a physical
examination of every student in his
school, or the school wherein he held
a chair. These examinations cost the
young people fifty cents each, and are
taken according to a number of blank
forms that he has for the purpose, one
being for monogamous children and the
other for those of polygamous parent-
age. The questions asked the children
of plural marriage are more searching
than those recorded about the ordinary
students. These questions are quite
intimate, and go into every detail of
physical makeup, mental strength, par-
entage, etc.

This man Hickman has in convenient
form what he considers the cream of
his efforts, showing his claim that the
children of plural marriage are much
superior, physically, mentally, and
morally, to the children of the monog-
amous marriage; and he hands out
copies to the brethren, such as Elder
Joseph E. Robinson, and other new-
wed polygamists, who, in turn, pass
the good word along to friends who are
looking for something reliable. This
so-called proof is claimed to be con-
clusive, and, judging by Mr. Hickman's
success, notwithstanding his violation
of the laws of his church and State,
his work has the stamp of approval of
the head authorities. It is but a very
few years since this elder took upon
himself another wife, now teaching in a
church school, and after this he was
promoted when he should have been sent
to jail. Shortly after taking the third
wife he went to an Eastern school, to
round out his education. It is said by
those who are supposed to know, that
he went so that his offense might
"blow over," as he was laughed at
and scorned by many of the people of
Provo, where he held a chair in the
B. Y. university, and his change of resi-
dence was good precaution.

To further prove that Hickman had
the support of high officials of the
church it is known that he was loaned
several hundred dollars to pay one
year's expenses at Columbia, this
money being from the "teachers' fund."

After returning from New York,
Hickman was given charge of the Mur-
dock academy, at Beaver, at a salary
which, including many considerations
and side deals, amounts to about
\$3000 per year. He is still managing
the school and adding evidence to his
theories that polygamy is the proper
form of marriage relation. It is no
secret, this compilation of proof to sup-
port the false and degrading system.
In Beaver there are two or three good
brethren who are said to be so far
converted that they have taken new
wives since Professor Hickman became
known there. Any well informed per-
son there will point them out and gen-
erally say, "They are converts of
Hickman's." The Hickman family is
a good example of the perfect failure
of the doctrine he is trying to scien-
tifically prove.

TODAY IN HISTORY
MONDAY, JULY 18, 1910.

Godfrey, King of Jerusalem.

There died in Jerusalem, on July 18,
1109, Godfrey de Bouillon, one of the
picturesque figures of the First Crusade,
and the first Latin ruler of the Holy City.
The date of his birth is uncertain, but
his family traced its descent from Charles
the Great, and later legends made Lohen-
grin, "the Knight of the Swan," God-
frey's progenitor.

In the strife over investiture Godfrey de
Bouillon was on the side of the emperor,
and it was said that he was the first to
scale the walls of Rome when it was
attacked by Henry IV. in 1084. The
legend also recounts how he was stricken
with disease because of his sacrifices at
Rome, and then miraculously healed when
he took the crusader's vow.

Godfrey, although one of the leaders of
the First Crusade, was not commander-in-
chief, and after the capture of Jeru-
salem was elected "Baron and Defender
of the Holy Sepulcher." According to
one legend, he was offered the title of
king, but refused "to wear a crown of
gold where the Savior had worn a crown
of thorns."

The armies of the First Crusade
reached Jerusalem in June, 1099. In T.
Kiehl's "The Crusaders," that chronicle
notes: "Eight days after their
bloody conquest of the Holy City had
been achieved, the Latin chiefs proceeded
to the election of a king, to guard and
govern their conquests in Palestine.
There were several persons considered
for the honor, but the free, just, and
unanimous vote of the army proclaimed
Godfrey de Bouillon the first and most
worthy of the champions of Christen-
dom."

The government of Godfrey for a single
year was too short for the public
happiness, and was interrupted in the
first fortnight by a summons to the field
by the approach of the vizier or sultan of
Egypt, who had been too slow to pre-
vent, but who was impatient to avenge
the loss of Jerusalem. His total over-
throw in the battle of Ascalon sealed the
establishment of the Latin in Syria,
and signalized the valor of the French
prince, who in this action had a long
farewell to the holy wars. After suc-
ceeding before the holy sepulcher the
sword and standard of the sultan, God-
frey embraced his departing companions,
and could retain only, with the gallant
Tancred, 300 knights and 2000 foot sol-
diers for the defense of Palestine.

Godfrey lived only a year after his
election, and was succeeded on the throne
of Jerusalem by his brother, Baldwin,
the prince of Edessa. He is described as
a man of large stature and great bodily
strength. Many feats of bravery and
strength are ascribed to him, such as
his combat single-handed with a ferocious
bear, or his cleaving asunder the
body of a Moslem emir with a single
blow of his sword. He made an ener-
getic and excellent ruler of Jerusalem.
Many legends cluster about his name
and many deeds were falsely imputed to
him.

On July 15, Canada was evacuated by
the Americans in 1776; the British evacu-
ated Philadelphia in 1778; the battle of
Newport, N. H., was fought in 1779,
and the battle of Lynchburg, Va., ended
in 1864. It is the birthday of Dr. John
astrolager and mathematician
(1527); Dr. Gilbert White, the naturalist
(1720); Frances S. Osgood, the poet and
author (1811); William Makepeace
Thackeray, the English novelist (1811);
James E. Cabot, the American author
(1821); and the Bishop of Ely (1825). It
is the date of the death of Jane Austen,
the English novelist (1817); and Dean
Stanley, the English divine (1881).

LOCAL HISTORY

WHAT HAPPENED JULY 18.

- 1553—Alexander Keel was killed by In-
dians under Chief Walker, near
Payson, Utah county. This was
the commencement of another In-
dian war.
- 1855—Elder John Perry died at Mormon
Grove, Kan., on his return from a
mission to England.
- 1857—The Tenth infantry, the vanguard
of the Utah expedition, took up the
line of march from Fort Leaven-
worth for the west, under the com-
mand of Colonel E. E. Alexander.
The command of the whole expedi-
tion was given to General W. S.
Harney. The ship Wyoming sailed
from Liverpool, with thirty-six
Mormons, under the direction of
Charles Harman. It arrived safely
at Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1865—The militia under Warren S. Snow
surprised a party of hostile Indians,
killed twelve and routed the rest,
in Grass valley. The command then
went east to Green River and suf-
fered much by long marches and for-
want of supplies.
- 1882—Two little girls, daughters of John
C. Harper, were killed by lightning
at Payson, Utah.
- 1886—Robert Morris was discharged from
the penitentiary.
- 1887—Apollon G. Driggs, Lewis H. Hous-
ley and John P. Mortensen were dis-
charged from the penitentiary.
- 1889—Elias H. Parsons succeeded Frank
H. Dyer as United States marshal
for Utah. James H. Tidwell was
discharged from the penitentiary.
James Burdon of Union, Salt Lake
county, died, being 96 years old.
- 1891—The San Francisco branch, near
Casa Grande, Chihuahua, Mex.,
was organized as Dublin ward.
Winslow Parr, bishop.
- 1893—Susan E. Angell, widow of Truman
O. Angell, died in Salt Lake City.
The Utah commission adopted a
resolution suggesting that the
qualified polygamists be allowed to vote.
Charles Harris was discharged from
the penitentiary.
- 1894—A company was organized to build
a railroad from Fairfield station to
Moor, a mining camp.
- 1899—Angus M. Cannon pleads guilty
to unlawful cohabitation.
- 1900—Cutting of Cambrangs.
- 1901—Visit of Bishop Fowler of New
York. Local heat record broken.
Story of charges against members
of Riders lodge.
- 1902—Eugene V. Debs speaks on Social-
ism at Calder's park. Food and
dairy commissioners visit Salt
Lake.
- 1904—Council back from St. Louis.
- 1905—Retail Merchants' association was
organized.
- 1906—Willie Smith, aged 15, killed by
lightning. Board of public works
orders improvements rushed. Juve-
nile band of Salt Lake makes hit
in Denver. Colored people support
Collective Chambers. Herbert Van
Dam, Jr., appointed manager Utah
Association of Credit Men. Vandalism
ruin flowers at Liberty park.
- 1907—Mrs. Jane Williams of Wanship is
killed by lightning.

TAD MARK OF—A GUARANTEE

There are a great many things in
our store that are reasonable and
should be mentioned, but just now
we call your attention to

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CLOTHING CO.

Tuesday Morning
AT 8 A. M.

257 So. Main

We Will Open Our Big Clearance
Sale on All

Our Spring and
Summer Goods

The Greatest Bargains Ever Offered,
and a Rare Chance to Get Stocked
Up in Good, Dependable Merchandise
at a Very Low Price.

Important and Valuable Savings—You Are
Invited to Examine.

Prices and Description of Merchandise

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

Money Back if Not Satisfied.

Men's and Youth's Children's Departm't
Suits.

Four hundred Wash
Suits at one-half price.
Twenty-five dozen
Boys' Hats and Caps at
25c each.

One hundred and fifty
odd Suits at \$1.90 each.

Five hundred Boys'
regular Suits, 8 to 16,
25 to 50 per cent dis-
count.

Men's and Boys'
Shoes.

Two hundred pairs of
Hanan low cut Shoes at
\$3.75 a pair.

Five hundred pairs
men's Shoes at \$1.90;
regular price \$2.50 to
\$3.50.

Men's and Boys'
Hats.

A big selection, all
styles, at 50 per cent dis-
count.

Men's Furnishing
Goods.

One hundred dozen
Men's Shirts, 75c each;
regular price \$1.25 to \$2.

Fifty dozen Men's
Ties, all styles, 25 to 50
per cent discount.

Seventy-five dozen
Men's Hose at 1-2 price.

Odd lots of Men's Un-
derwear at